# ESPP Environmental Stress Pathway Project

## Comparative Metagenomics of Microbial Communities from Pristine and Contaminated Groundwater

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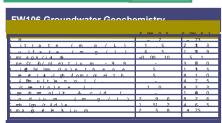


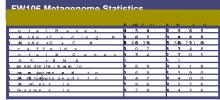
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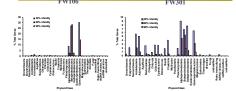
### INTECHICTION

Research Center (FRC) has recently been analyzed to determine the effects of multiple stressors on microbial community structure. The sample was obtained from a site (FW106) experiencing long-term (~50 yas) exposure to high concentrations of uranium, nitrie acid and organic solvents. Analysis indicates a very low diversity community dominated by dentirtying \(^{2}\) and protocolacteria. Furthermore, metabolic reconstructions reveals adaptations for specific geochemical parameters including 2-dentirfication pathways, pathways for degradation of organic molecules parameters including 2-dentirfication, button), metabolic and formuladively-a large variety of heavy metal resistance systems (crea/RC, czd), czd), merACPT, ev.). Furthermore, many of these control of the control of th









Introduction of contamination results in a massive loss of biodiversity, resulting in groundwater communities dominated by γ-, β- and α-proteobacterial species

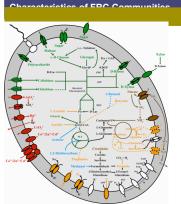


Fig. 2. Reconstructed metabolism of the dominant \*p-proteobacterial species of the FW106 community color coded to show geochemically-relevant pathways (green, carbon metabolism; red, metal resistance; orange, acid resistance; blue, organic solvent resistance; brown, nitrogen metabolism). Dutted pathways/genes indicate missing or ambiguous

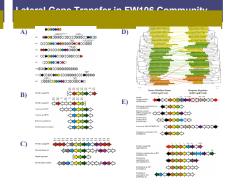
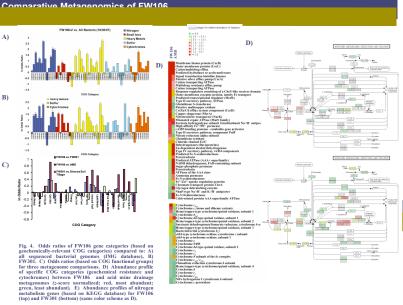
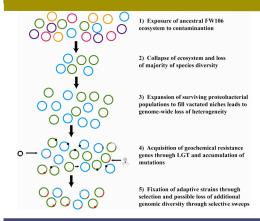


Fig. 3. Evidence of lateral transfer of geochemical resistance genes in the FW106 community (red genes indicate mobile elements, other colors represent orthologous sets). A) Distribution of Mer operon genes in FW106: B) Learnel transfer of P-proteobacterial genes into FW106: P1; C) Lateral transfer of FW106: P1; D) Transposon insertion into L-Lys 6-aninotransferase gene of FW106: P1; E) Phylogony of heavy metal responsive two composity systems in FW106, suggesting LGT from Geobacter species (lines connect syntenous pairs); E) Lateral transfer of two actions carboxylase operas into FW106.

Resistance to contamination is conferred by multiple specific genetic mechanisms, including heavy metal detoxification and export, denitrification, stabilization of chemiosmotic gradient under acidic conditions and degradation of organic contaminants. Evidence suggests that many of these resistance mechanisms were acquired via lateral gene transfer



## Evolution of Communities in Contaminated Systems



# Conclusions

- Introduction of high levels of multiple stressors has resulted in the irreversible loss of species and strain biodiversity at FW106
- Selective pressures imposed by stressors have resulted in rapid adaptations to general and specific stresses (metals, acidity, organic solvents, nitrate/nitrite)
- The community employs a heterotrophic, respiratory lifestyle coupling denitrification to metabolism of simple and complex carbohydrates permeating from soil
- FW106 and AMD communities show distinct abundance profiles (cytochromes, czcD) but may share common adaptive strategies (accumulation of czcABC genes)
- Preliminary comparison of FW106 and FW301 metagenomes suggest most of the geochemically-relevant genes necessary for survival at the FW106 site were present in the ancestral population,

### Future Directions

Continue comparative metagenomics analysis of FW106 and FW301

- Quantitative analysis of geochemical resistance genes between two communities
- Genomic sequencing of additional FRC isolates and metagenomes to test hypotheses on LGT, gene duplication, etc.
- Functional genomics analyses of FW106 and FW301 (i.e. GeoChip)

## ACKNOW! EDGEMENT

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